OPERATIONS OF THE PATE NT OFFICE.

Patents issued from the United States Patent Office enling February 1, 1869 and bearing that if Marioah Alden, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improved ap-ratus for raising and forcing fluids. Chas. F. Allen, of Indianapolis, Ind.: for improvement

Atwater, of Berlin, Wis ; for improven

m. Ziba Casterline, of Liberty, Ind.; for improved wash-

Wm. Contie, of Troy, N. Y.; for improved water

egating wood. m. M. C. Cushman, of Albany, N. Y.; for Improve

s to manufacture starch.
Farrington, of Brewer, Ma.; for improvement for turning or edging bricks.
oldt, of Rome, N. Y.; for improved escape-

ent for time-keepers.
Samuel T. Field, of Worcester, Mass; for improved achine for manufacturing wooden troughs.
Joseph Fox, of Lansingburgh, N. Y.; for improved r machine.

Breeland & Robert H. Lecky, of Alleghany, Pa.

nt in slide valves of steam engines.
sardner, of Shelburne Falls, Mass.; for ims for table cuttery.
sons, of Rochester, N. Y.; for improvement permatic rings. ohn W. Gould, of Elmira, N. Y.; for impro rallway chairs.

Nathaniel B. Hatch, of Lawrenceville, Pa.; for im-

ovement in retorts for distilling cost oil.

Ass P. Hawse and Luther J. Adams, of Morrisville,
t. for improved sorubbing pail. t.; for improved scrubbing pail. George W. Heard, of Boston, Mass.; for improve-ent in shirt collars. John Hebden, of Medford, Mass.; for improved wash-

dges, of Cincinnati, O.; for in for grinding cane, &c. mes A. Hendrick, of Providence, Pa.; for imp time for grinding and polishing saws. exter Henshaw, of Fitchburgh, Mass.; for imp

othes frame. W. T. Hildrup, of Harrisburgh, Pa.; for improve W. T. Hildrap, of Harrisonings, i.e., i.e., supported in rotary harrows.

Geo. W. Holman, of Beloit, Wis.; for improvement in machine for making meal and flour.

Wm. H. Hope, of Washington, D. C.; for improvement in mill for grinding grain.

Wm. S. Hudson, of Paterson, N. J.; for improved apparatus for regulating the draught of steam engines.

Geo. C. Jennison, of Ware, Mass.; for improvement in

g scales.

Jones, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improvement and revolving derrick.

Lewis, of Cincinnati, O.; for improved horse-

or crozing and chamfering barrels.

J. B. Martin, of Wilmington, N. C.; for improvement in apparatus for increasing the draught of furnaces.

Thos. E. McNelli, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improve-

ent in sleeping cars. C. A. Marchant & G. L. Patterson, of Frankfort, Ky. r improvement in coffee pots.

Wm. T. Mills, of Galesburgh, Mich.; for improvement

clover pickers.

Stephen F. Palmer, of New York, N. Y.; for improve-ent in discharging water from floating dry docks for

anals.

Wm. P. Parrott & Stephen H. Head, of Boston, Mass.;
or improved variable exhaust pipe.

Jones Patrick, of Chicago, Ill.; for improved variable John F. Peabody, of Salem, Mass.; for improvement in sash supporter.

Sylvaster W. Pearsall and Washington L. Pearsall, of New York, N. Y.; for photographic plate vise.

G. W. Penniston, of North Vernon, Ind.; for immore the sylvaster with the sylvaster

G. W. Penniston, of North Vernon, Ind.; for improvement in cotton hale hoops.

Sylvester Persons and Alfred W. Cone, of Panama, N. Y.; for improvement in harvesters.

J. E. Rice, of Oneids, N. Y.; for improvement in fan-

Nathan F. Rice, of New Orleans, La.; for improved filtapparatus.

n W. Richards, of New York, N. Y.; for improved re and ventilating apparatus for ships.

Thos. Russell, of New York, N. Y.; for improvemen

ovens.
Gelston Sanford, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; for improve ment in burr stone mills.

Samuel S. Squire and Theodore Scharfenburg, of Brooklyn, N. Y; for improved hinge.

Albert Sheek, of Smith Grove, N. C.; for improvement for improved hinge. sek, of Smith Grove, N. C.; for improvemen

n dressing mill stones.

H. B. Thomas, of Portage City, Wis.; for Improved otary steam engine. Wm. W. Wade, of Longmeadow, Mass.: for improve ment in sewing muchines

George Walker, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; for improved sachine for grinding saws

machine for grinding saws.

Chapman Warner, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in cast-iron pavenment.

Charles Williams, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in sizing for colored papers.

Aurin Wood, of Worcester, Mass.; for improved machine for shaving the heads of screw blanks.

James Lee, of New York, N. Y., assignor to himself and Milton Flakle, of said New York; for stereoscopic apparatus.

apparatus.
Erra Pollard, of Albany, N. Y., assignor to himself and Joshua Gray, of Westfield, Mass.; for improved ad Joshua Gray, of Westheld, Mass.; for improved acat-cleaver. Reuben Shaler, of Madison, Conn., assignor to Ita W

Shaler, of New York, N. Y.; for fly-trap. Samuel E. Tompkins and John Maclure, of Newark, N. J., assignors to Samuel E. Tompkins aforesaid; for improvement in harness saddle-trees.

nprovement in harness saddle-trees.

Milton D. Whipple, of Charlestown, Mass., assignor of the Whipple Fite Company; for improvement in machinery for cutting files.

Josiah Ells, of Pittsburg, Pa.; for improvement in revolving fire-arms. Patented April 25, 1854. Reissued February 1, 1859.

Thaddens Hyatt, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in vault lights. Patented September 19, 1854. Reissued February 1, 1859.

George Thompson, of East Tarentum, Pa.; for improvement in devices for putting up caustic alkalies. Patented October 21, 1856. Reissued February 1, 1859.

DESIGN

Apollos Richmond, of Brooklyn, Conn.; for design for

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT.

James Crary, of Middleport, O.; for improvement in shingle machines. Patented November 24, 1857. Re-issued; dated September 28, 1858. Additional Improve-ment dated February 1, 1859.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 248.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Session.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1859.

The PRESIDENT pro ten. laid before the Senate a root from the Court of Claims in favor of Thomas Fillmown, accompanied by a bill for bis relief. Also, a cree reports on the following chaims: Of Sunuel lensley, Charles E. Stuart, Martin B. Lewis, George M.

ensley, Charles E. Stuart, Martin B. Lewis, George Me-ougall, Herman Hooker, and others, heirs and repre-ntatives of James Hooker, deceased; Charles St. John hubb, executor of Lewis Warrington, deceased; Philip . Voorbies, John Percival, Herman Thorn and Eliza amilton, executors of C. B. Hamilton, deceased; David . Barritz, administrator of David Grier; Samuel F. olbrook, and Alexander Cross; which were severally re-rred to the Committee of Clains.

MEMORIALS, ETC.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. SEWARD: From the canal board and canal commissioners of the State of New York, asking an appropriation from Congress to pay the expenses incurred by that State in erecting breakwaters and piers at the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, and asking the improvement of all harbors on the chain of lakes within the jurisdiction of the American Union, and serving as ports of shipment for property delivered for the canals of New York. This memorial was accompanied by a resolution of the legislature, containing a request that her senators and repretentatives in Congress advocate the passage of the laws necessary to secure the objects sought by said memorial.

emorial.

IMr. Sewand, in presenting the memorial, said it was

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

printed.

Mr. COLLAMER submitted the views of the minority of the committee on the subject; which were likewise ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAYARD then gave notice that he would call up the splace of Mr.

BROWN submitted the following resolution Resolved. That Saturday of this week be assigned for the consider on of business relating to the District of Colombia. The consideration of this resolution was also objected of and lies over.

WASHINGTON CI', Y. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1859.

The following bills were introduced and appropriately

referred:

By Mr. WADE: A bill legalizing certain entries of lands on Leavenworth island, in the State of Missouri.

By Mr. JONES: A bill making a grant of land, in alternate sections, to the Territory of Nebraska, for the construction of a milroad.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A joint resolution to enable the

ted States.

By Mr. WILSON: A bill to authorize the Attorney General to represent the United States in the proceedings in equity now pending in the Supreme Court between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the

On motion of Mr. IVERSON, the House bill to provide for the settlement of the accounts of the late Licat. Col. Lewis S. Craig for his services in connexion with the Mexican boundary commission was taken up and passed.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the Senate resume the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill; which was agreed to.

Mr. GWIN rose to a privileged question. He had yesterday voted to recommit to the Committee on Public Lands the House bill donating public lands to the several States which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The legislature of California had instructed him to vote for that bill. There were some amendments which he desired to make in its angle in the horse that the Senate would adont them.

memorial.

[Mr. Seward, in presenting the memorial, said it was drawn with such surpassing ability as had never been exceeded in merit or interest by any State paper which has been produced in the United States. As it was voluminous, however, he would only state its effect. In the year 1811, only twenty-two years after the reorganization of the American Union under the federal constitution, the State of New York, by a delegation of two of her most honored and eloquent statesmen. De Witt Clinton and Gouverneur Morris, appeared here and applied to Congress for aid in the construction of an artificial channel through that State, to unite the navigation of the sea-board with that of the great morthern inland seas. The appeal failed. Thomas Jefferson at that the pronounced the work premature by a period of at least one hundred years. Less than half that period had now elapsed, and New York appeared to inform Congress that, unsided and alone, she has accomplished the great enterprise. Great national benefits had flowed and would continue to flow from this work, and New York only asked some measure of recognition and remuneration. In 1825 New York had completed a navigable channel, forty feet wide and four feet deep, from the navigable waters of the Hudson to Lake Erie, at Buffalo; but this scale was found to be too small, and now she has completed, practically, an enlargement of the channel to seventy feet wide and avigation from the Lover Mississippi, through the Lakes and this great channel, to the commercial metropolis. This work had cost New York forty millions of dollars; and, although it has not directly benefited the government, in a fiscal sense, yet it has been a great benefit to the other States. It is a connecting link in a great chain of navigation of more than 60,000 miles, and opening a new coast line of more than 60,000 was recommitted.

Mr. WADE desired to have that question disposed o at once, and moved that the prior orders be postponed and that the motion to reconsider be now taken up. The motion of Mr. W. was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 26—a

benefited the government, in a lacal sense, yet is has been a great benefit to the other States. It is a connecting link in a great chain of mavigation, extending now 1,600 miles, and opening a new coast line of more than 60,000 miles. This internal navigation is the basis of the commercial prosperity of the city of New York, which has, within twenty years, brought into the treasury some \$850,000,000. The canal itself is the basis of more than \$40,000,000 annually. The idea of the State in making this communication was to lay the foundation for an appeal for the improvement of the harbors of Oswego and luffialo, the western termini of this great artificial channel, and such necessary improvements of rivers, &c., as will bring the canal into use. The appeal is enforced by a statement of the great extent of commerce between other States transported over this artificial river. Exclusive of the products of her own soil, she has, within the last twenty years, transported products valued at \$1,200,000,000, and within the next twenty years the amount is likely to be doubled.]

The memorial and accompanying resolutions of the New York legislature were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Sürlell, Toombs, Ward, and Yulee—27.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend the bill by striking out the first section and inserting a substitute granting to the several States and Territories for the purpose hereinafter mentioned seven millions of acres of public land to be apportioned in the compound ratio of geographical area and representation in Congress after the census of 1860—each State and Territory, however, to receive fifty thousand acres before such apportionment is made; and the State of California may locate her portion from any of the unappropriated public lands in that State other than mineral lands and these which may be occupied by actual sattlers. to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD submitted a motion to print 1,000 extra by Mr. BiGLER: Three memorias from the citizen of Huntingdon and Fulton counties, in the State of Penn-sylvania, asking the establishment of a tri-weekly mail between Orbisonia and McConnelsburg. By Mr. IVERSON: From Commodore William Mer-vine, asking that he may be refunded the amount of a judgment obtained against him for the discharge of an

Micial duty.

By Mr. SLIDELL: From citizens of New York, very

against the Indians in 1781, asking the land promised by the laws of Virginia.

By Mr. FESSENDEN: From William Allen, asking to be allowed arrears of ponsion.

son, and Wright—28.

Mr. RICE moved to add a proviso to the first section of the bill "that the provisions of this act shall not apply to Minnesota, neither shall any of the public lands hereby donated be selected within the limits of said be allowed arrears of pension.

By Mr. JONES: From Harriet B. Macomb, widow of the late Major General Macomb, asking to be allowed a pension.

By Mr. THOMPSON: From citizens of Monroe county,
Kentucky, asking the establishment of a cavalry depot
and school of instruction at the Western Military Asy-

State."
Mr. POLK moved to amend the amendment by in serting Missouri also.

Mr. RICE accepted the modification.

The question being taken, the amendment agreed to—yeas 22, nays 30—as follows:

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the memorial of the State of Indiana, requesting that the Hon. Henry S. Lane and the Hon. Wm Monroe McCarty be admitted to seats in the Sonate of the United States, as the only legally-elected and constitutionally-chosen senators of that State, submitted a report asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. greed to—yeas 22, nays 39— as follows;

YEAS—Mesers. Itayard, Benjamin, Brown, Clay, Davis, Füch, Sizpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Tennescee, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Bise, Sebastian, Shields, Sildell, Ward, and Yulec—22.

NAYS—Mesers. Allen, Bell, Ruller, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Lark, Chingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Bixon, Dooluttle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Hele, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Reid, Seward, Simona, Sugart, Thompson of Kentneky, Thomson of New Jersey, foombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—30. onsideration of the same.

Mr. B. asked that the report lie on the table and be

Mr. PUGH moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill; which was not agreed to—yeas 25, pays 27. Mr. PUGH moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill; which was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 27.

Mr. GREEN then moved to amend the bill by adding an additional section to the effect that this act shall not take effect and be carried out in its provisions until after the census of 1860; on which basis, and the apportionment thereon, the donations and rights granted by this act shall be made. He remarked that if the donation was to be for the people, it should be made in proportion to the number of people. If it were to go into operation to-day, it should be according to the number of people to-day; but as we do not take the census every year, and as we do take it next year, he proposed to postpone the acts, going into operation until 1860, which will only be a delay of one year.

The question being taken, the amendment was not agreed to—yeas 22, nays 31—as follows:

YEAS—Meases, Broderick, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Dayis, Fitch, Mr. BAYARD then gave notice that he would call up the subject on Monday next.

Mr. ALLEN, from the Committee on Nayal Affairs, to which was referred the memorial of Edward Brinley, an officer in the navy, asking to be allowed the difference between the pay of a midshipman and that of a licuten-ant during the time he acted in the latter capacity, sub-mitted an adverse report on the same; which was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Thomas Crown, praying to

NEAS Messez, Broderick, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Malory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Boe, Sebastian, Shielets, Slidell, Wurd, and Vulce—22.

NAYS—Messex, Allen, Bates, Bell, Bigler, Cameron, Chandler, Cark, Clingman, Collamer, Critteniden, Dixon, Deolittle, Darkee, Peesenden, Foot, Hale, Hamilo, Harlan, Hunter, Kennedy, King, Reld, Seward, Smmons, Stant, Thompson of Kentucky, Yoombs, Frumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—31.

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Thomas Crown, praying to be allowed damages occasioned by the abrogation of a contract made by him with Captain Blaney to furnish bricks for the fortifications at Oak Island, submitted a report accompanied by a bill for the relief of Thomas Crown.

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the bill of the Court of Claims for the relief of John Feebles, with the opinion of the Court thereon, reported it without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Pensions to which was referred the petition of Marshall Harvey to be placed on the roll of invalid pensions, submitted an adverse report thereon. Mr. PUGH moved to amend the bill by adding the

following additional section:

"Sec.—, sad be if further enacted, That the operation of this act shall be supposed until such time as the revenues of the government of the United States derived front duties on imports may exceed the amount of the subulal expenditores."

Mr. HALE thought that amendment was hardly in or der. He said the Senate had once refused to postpone the bill indefinitely, and this was equivalent to doing it. Mr. SEWARD submitted the following resolution, and saked its present consideration:

Resolved, That Henry S. Lane and Wm. M. McCarty have leave to occupy seats on the Boor of the Senate pending the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the memorial of the legislature of Indiana deciring them her duly elected senators, and that they have leave to speak to the merits of their right to seats and like report of the committee.

hould continue to pass such bills as this.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote: The amendment was rejected by the following yete:

YEAS Mearrs, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chosnat, Clay, Cling
man, Bavis, Fitrpatrick, Green, Houston, Houter, Iverson, Johnson
of Fennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rick, Schast
ian, Shdell, Toombo, Ward, and Yulos—25.

NAYS Messrs, Allou, Bell, Bigler, Heoderick, Comoron, Chantler
Clark, Collamer, Critamidea, Higgs, Beoderick, Comoron, Chantler
Foot, Hale, Hamilis, Hallani, Kerhedsy', King, Scharler Safrieur
Steart, Thompson of Kontucky, Testinball, Wasse Control Safrieur
Steart, Thompson of Kontucky, Testinball, Wasse Controls

On motion by Mr. MASON, the bill was further a

stated on its passage.

Mr. CLAY considered this one of the most monstrous, iniquitous, and dangerous measures that had ever been submitted to Congress, and he could not permit it to pass without endeavoring to prove—as he believed he could prove by as clear and conclusive reasoning as can be brought to support any proposition—that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. HUNTER stated that the senator from Alabams Mr. HUNTER stated that the senator from Alabama was laboring from indisposition, and, in order to accommodate him, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill until next Saturday at 1 o'clock.

Mr. BROWN. Do not say Saturday. I hope to get Saturday for the District business.

Mr. CLAY. If it is the pleasure of the Senate to postpone it, it will oblige me, as 1 was up late last night, and am very hoarse to-day; but if not, I will try to say what I want to say now.

Mr. HUNTER modified his motion so as to postpone until to-smorrow; but the question being taken, on a division there were ayes 23, noes 25; so the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, inquired whether it was intended to publish these memoirs by Congress.

Mr. FAULKNER replied that the committee desired to have the memoirs referred to them without being printed for their examination. He was especially equested to make that appeal to the House, that they might not be printed without being scrutinized by the committee.

After further debate—

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, raised a point of order that, under the case, the results the scales the second to make a control or the control of the case.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, moved to amend the reso-lution by instructing that committee to inquire further whether pay for double composition can be stopped where the work is executed by the same party.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, stated that he would like to offer an amendment, but did not know whether he could do so at this time. There ought to be, in his opin-ion, some amendment by which the Committee on Print-

pprehension.

Mr WADE hoped the courtesy would be extended

Mr. NEWARD stated that he was out of the chamber when the motion was made, and, coming in while the vote was being taken without knowing what the ques-tion was, he thought it safe to vote with the friends of He was happy to have an opportunity to con rect his mistake.

Mr. CLAY said he should take pleasure in withdraw

ing the remark he made as to want of courtesy.

Mr. CAMERON stated that the other day he had asked the senator from Alabama to give way, and he refused to do it; so he did not feel bound to extend such a coursy in this case.

Mr. CLAY explained that, on the occasion referred to

count of his desire to reserve to morrow for private bills. He would vote for no business to be postponed until to-morrow, either for courtesy or anything else.

After some further colloquy, the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next, at half-past 12 went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30.

paragraph in relation to the compensation of the em-ployes of the House, by providing that no officer or em-ploye shall receive the pay or discharge the duties of more than one office at the same time; which was re-

Mr. SIMMONS gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a board of engi-neers to locate a railroad to Puget's Sound and the Pa-INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

amendments were adopted, after more or less discussion, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

After the consideration of executive business,
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

all of the House; which motion was agreed to.

The roll was accordingly called, when one hundred

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire int - the expediency of reporting a till to define and provide for the punishment of polygians in the Territories of the United States, and to restrain the people and authorities therein from interiorence with the federal judiciarry.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, stated that that question

MISCELIANBOUS RUSINESS.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, presented certain joint resolutions of the legislature of Michigan; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New York, the select committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Printing obtained leave to sit during the assistance of the House. during the sessions of the House.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, the select com-

Mr. HASKIN, of New York, offered a resolution re-questing the Postmaster General to communicate to the House copies of the different contracts entered into with the department in 1857 for carrying the mail over cerfain overland mail routes.

Mr. BURNETF, of Kentucky, and others, objected.

THE NEW YORK INDIANS.

The House then resumed the consideration of Senate bill to provide for the allotanent of land to certain New York Indians, and for other purposes—the pending question being on ordering the main question.

The main question being ordered, the amendment of Mr. Craig, of Missouri, was agreed to, and the amendment

Mr. Chaig, of Missouri, was agreed to, and the amendment reported by the committee, as thus amended, adopted. [The bill, as amended, directs the President, as soon as practicable, to cause 320 acres, or one half section, to be allotted to each individual Indian who removed under the provisions of the treaties of 1838 and 1842 with the New York Indians on the land set apart for them in Kansas Territory, in conformity with local subdivisions and survey, and including the improvements to each Indian, the heads of families, and minor children; and one year after the location or allotment shall be made the remainder of the land shall be considered as part of the public lands, and open to pre-emption and settlement, unless the locations can sooner be made, provided the Indian claims have precedence over any other settlements.]

REPORTS FROM COMMETTEES.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted various adverse reports, which were laid on the table. The following were of general interest:

The memorial of the legislature of New Mexico for the

Interest:

The memorial of the legislature of New Mexico for the suppression of Indian hostilities; bill for the survey of the Upper Missouri and Columbian rivers for military purposes; bill to authorize the transfer of the government barracks at Savanoah, Georgia, to the city of Savanoah; bill to survey the Columbian river in the Territories of Washington and Oregon; bill to enable the Secretary of Washington and Oregon; bill to enable the Secretary of War to test the utility of a new mode of writing invented by Joseph M. Hodge, of Arkansas; bill in relation to property destroyed in the military service of the United States; joint resolution for the pay of volunteers in the Mexican war; and a bill to raise and organize, for the defence of the frontier settlements, one regiment of mounted volunteers.

Also, from the same committee, reported bill for the establishment of a branch Military Academy at the Hermitage, with the recommendation that it do not pass; and it was committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported bills for the relief of Edward Ingersoll; directing the printing of certain reports therein mentioned; to promote the efficiency of the army and marine corps by retiring disabled and infirm officers; and they were severally committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill by grant site right of "wey and depot ground on the military reservation of Fort Gratiot, State of Michigan, with an amendment, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

TWO CENTS.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, offered an ad-

proposed to grant lands, which was not the object of the

The amendment reported by the committee was the agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the same committee, reported.

der the rules, the resolution must go over one day, as contemplated the printing of the document. The SPEAKER decided the point to be well taken. So

e resolution lies over. Mr. FAULKNER, from the same committee, reporte

would be required to examine these large books, two

ing would be required to examine these large books, two-thirds of which were wholly worthless when printed.

After further debate, Mr. Larcuna's amendment was adopted, and the resolution agreed to.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the same committee, reported Senate resolution for the benefit of the nearest male heir of the late Major General Towson, of the United States army, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

After considerable discussion

After considerable discussion — Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved that it be laid on a table; pending which—

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, moved to amend th

oted.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, moved to reduce the ap

propriation for boxes, &c., from \$10,000 to \$5,000, the amount required for the purchase of boxes. During the discussion which ensued— Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, contended tha

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, contended that if they desired to economise, they should commence with the large appropriations, and not with those smaller ones, which could not well be dispensed with.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, inquired where the geatleman from New York would commence.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE replied that he would destroy the franking privilege. He then inquired where he should accompany the gentleman from Ohio in the work of retreaching.

accompany the gentleman from construction trenchment.

Mr. STANTON rejoined that he would reduce the army to the standard of 1820, and strike down the navy, reduce the Post Office expenses, and at bish the navy-

yards.
Mr. JOHN COCHRANE said that was not retrench-

ment; it was not reform, but deform. There was an of-fice for the army, and if the army should be stricken down, the office would remain under the law, and the coast and frontier could not be defended. The question being taken, the amendment was agreed

to.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, then moved that the whole appropriation be stricken out; which motion was agreed

Sundry other amendments were proposed and discuss-

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the

EGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIO

Resolved. That the pant commutee on the public printing be ructed to inquire into the expediency of devising some plan by w

President's message and accompanying documents and transmitted to the Sensie and Hense of Rep Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, moved to amend the res

the following resolution :

[From the London Times of Jan. 10.]

England may certainly learn something from the administration of the United States, though the lesson happens to be forthcoming exactly on that topic which Mr. Bright would be most unwilling to select. The Americans have an excellent judgment in military and naval matters, which they handle in a spirit always liberal and generally sugacious. It was so from the very beginning of their history. They never passed through a puriod of infancy or routine, but took the field, when thay did take it, in a fashion at once superior to that of old-fashioned belligerents. They have the merit of anticipating even the French of the republic in discarding everything like precedent, and going straight by the shortest cut to the mark before them. They were the first to make the rifle tell in war, and in the struggles for independence picked off our officers like birds from a tree. They were the first to see what we have only lately discovered—that a musket ought to be fired with as much pains as a fowling-piece, and at Bunker's Hill they caused us frightful losses by this simple observance. They were the first to mount infantry on horseback, as we are now doing is India; and at New Orleans their mounted riflemen left our advancing force without a moment's repose. In every campaign in which we encountered them they re-India; and at New Orleans their mounted riflemen left our advancing force without a moment's repose to every campaign in which we encountered them they resorted to some expedient or other, generally of great simplicity, which told against us with a severity quite unexpected. It was exactly the same at sea. They had got no great fleets, but they bethought themselves that they could turn out single ships, and that by adopting models of their own they could make those ships stronger than any others affoat. Accordingly, they built frigates and corvettes of a size and armament without parallel, took pains with their gunnery, and turned the tide of naval victory against us, until Broke put the Shannon's crowing the training and beat them at their own weapons. Their modern policy has been precisely similar. They have got the new Dahlgren gun and the new steam-frigate of the Merrimac class. Whether these inventions are to be considered successful we cannot yet say, but inventions they are, nor are they the last or the most astounding of their kind. They have been quietly at work upon a monster steam ram, and now we are introduced to aubmarine boats, which are to be navigated at the bottom of the sea. This last discovery, however, seems to have been too much even for the American government, and it has found its way to England.

It is when we ascend, however, from particulars to principles that we see how much we may learn from the management of the United States. In the recent report of their Secretary of the Navy—a document which corresponds to our navy estimates, taken in conjunction with the speech of the First Lord in introducing them—the Americans are made acquainted at once with the system on which their naval administration is based. Nothing can exceed the wisdom and precision of the views expressed, which read like the opening of some good prac-

Americans are made acquainted at once with the system on which their naval administration is based. Nothing can exceed the wisdom and precision of the views expressed, which read like the opening of some good practical lecture at a naval college. "In the construction of a war vessel," says the American Secretary, "everything connected with it has ultimate reference to a single point—the use of the gun, by which alone, as the means or instrument of power, important results are to be accompished. To place it in the presence of the enemy or beyond his reach in the shortest possible time, and to use it with the greatest possible effect, is the great object to be sought for in the construction of a navy for the maintenance of its auxiliary establishments." These simple principles are susceptible of a much wider application than has been given here. They lie at the bottom of the whole science and theory of war, whether by land or sea. Every battle and every campaign must depend mainly upon "the use of the gun." The gun is the instrument by which the soldier acts, and all the professional training of a soldier tends to the one point of placing this instrument in position with the greatest rapidity and employing it with the greatest effect. This is the identical phase into which the latest incidents of our latest war are passing at the present moment. We have

and employing it with the greatest effect. This is the identical phase into which the latest incidents of our latest war are passing at the present moment. We have armed our infantry with Enfield rifles, and are placing them upon camels's backs.

But how have we got to these paints? Not by rule of three, but by rule of thumb. Saflors, one after another, and Sir Charles Napier among the foremost, senre us that our Admiralties have either no system or a wrong system; and certainly, if there has been any system pervading our successive administrations, we should be puzzled to say what it is. We see what they do in America. They pay no attention to anything but principle, and are always on the look out for some new principle better than the last. They do not throw away much money, though their estimates are on the increase, but they go straight to work to get the greatest possible service out of a gun. The Secretary tells the President that the department has selected the arm which combines the greatest strength, accuracy, and power; that a corps of skilled gunners has been trained by constant instruction and universal practice at sea, and that, after that, the greatest pains have been taken to get such a nodel for the vessel carrying these guns and gunners as would combine the greatest rate of sneed with the absence are seen and to a present that the care carrying these guns and gunners as would combine the greatest rate of sneed with the absence are seen and the care and the care are seen and the care are seen and the arms of the care and the arms of the care are seen and combine the greatest rate of sneed with the arms of the care are seen and the care and the care are seen and the care and the care are seen and the care are seen and the care and the care are seen and the ca

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House calling upon him for a statement of the actual receipts from customs, the public lands, and other sources, and whether, in his opinion, they will be sufficient to meet the exigencies of the public service; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

[The Exerctary states that the receipts for the present quarter from the returns received from the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore amount to unwards of four millions of dollars. But partial returns governments would save a great deal of ton, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore amount to upwards of four millions of dollars. But partial returns have been received from other ports, which are not sufficient to justify a statement. The receipts from customs and the public lands confirmed the statement he had made in his annual report to Congress, and he, therefore, was of the opinion that the result would show that the actual receipts for the remaining quarter of the present year, and for the next year, would not vary much from the estimates submitted to Congress. He was compelled, however, to say that the receipts were not alequate to meet the public exigency unless the expenditures were reduced below the estimates; on the contrary, the bills passed through one or the other branch of Congress would very largely and permanently increase the expenditures.

to results, but it cannot be denied that our successive governments would save a great deal of money, and nake much better work, if they would but ascertain the proper thing to do and the best way of doing it. Neither in military nor in naval management have we ever taken this course. In the army every single improvoment connected with "the use of the gun" and the efficiency of the individual soldier has been forced upon the authorities by public opinion in despite of themselves. If it had not been for the press our soldiers would have been armed with the old firelock at this very moment. Never was there realized at the Horse Guards the fundamental proposition that the ultimate object of all drill and all equipment was to make the soldier move as rapidly as possible, and send a bullet as truly as possible to its mark. The very last thing thought of in military instruction was "the use of the gun;" in fact, it was not thought of at all. It was quite possible a few years—we may almost say a few months—ago, that a regiment might have been considered and reported as in the highest state of efficiency when not a man in the ranks had ever acquired the smallest conception of musketry practice, or perhaps ever fired a ball cartridge in his life.

Take, again, the case of the navy. There we are bound to say there has been no neglect of gunnery, nor have we been blind to the importance of speed as a result of steam power. Some of our heavy frigates would sail round the Merrimac with saze, and the Renown, taken altogether, is thought to be masurpassed by any vesset affoat. But this does not finish the question. Our position imposes other obligations upon us. We have not only to consider how the most powerful artillery can be brought with most rapidity into an enemy's presence, or withdrawn again, but how a fleet of a certain magnitude can be sent in the shortest time into the channel. Now, we have certainly had repeated discussions in a general way about "manning the navy," but we do not remember that amy minister ever pr reduced below the estimates; on the contrary, the bills passed through one or the other branch of Congress would very largely and permanently increase the expenditures. It was estimated that the pension bill alone would add several millions to the annual expenses of the government, and indeed, a larger amount for the next fiscal year. Other bills, in like manner, would swell the expenditures. These expenditures should be reduced to the estimates, or other means of revenue would have to be provided.

The Secretary believed that if Congress had passed the bill for the codification of the existing revenue laws, and for reorganizing the collection districts of the United States, which he had submitted to Congress in compliance with a resolution of the House, the operations of his department would have been greatly facilitated, and the collection of the revenue more economically and effectually secured. Other standing laws for the building of custom-houses, court-houses, &c., might be repealed, or their execution postponed to a period of greater prosperity, and thus relieve the treasury of a large amount of expenditure. The recommendation to abolish the franking privilege and raise the postage to five cents, thereby imposing the burden of the appport of the postal system upon those who use and enjoy its benefits, if carried out, would also greatly relieve the treasury. ing privilege and raise the postage to five cents, thereby imposing the burden of the appport of the postal system upon those who use and enjoy its benefit, if carried out, would also greatly relieve the treasury.

The Secretary was opposed to adding the twenty millions of treasury notes to the permanent funded debt of the government; but recommended that the provisions of the act of 1857 in relation thereto be extended for one or two years; by which means they could be rodeemed from year to year, as the condition of the treasury would justify. The Secretary also stated that, between the present time and the 30th of June next, there would be upwards of sevents on millions of dollars of these treasury notes, with interest, due, and which must be met.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Interior Department, transmitting the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents on the mechanic arts for the year 1858; which,

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, it was referred to the Committee on Printing, for the purpose of examination to see whether it was necessary to print it or not.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, submitted a motion, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, that fifty thousand copies be printed if the Committee on Printing, should make a report.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a report from the Court of Claims. The bills reported were considered as having been read twice and referred to the Committee on Private calendar.

Mr. PHILIPS, of Fennsylvania, moved that the vote better done in its place,

Charge of Murden.—Mr. and Mrs. Pogh were ar-rested in Suffolk, Virginia, on Saturday, on suspicion of being accessory to the murder of Wm. Pugh, last Christ-mas, and confined in Nausemond country jail. Suspi-cion was aroused, it is said, by something said by a little state.

from Stainton reached Harrisonburg, Virginia, to arrest George E. Deneale a second time, the having been acquitted on a previous charge of obtaining money on falso pretences, his friends resisted them, and several had to taken in custody. The community was greatly excited. The papers do not state the exact nature of the charge upon which this new arrest was inside. Committee on Claims, and the adverse reports were placed on the private calcular.

Mr. PHHAPS, or Fermsylvania, moved that the vote by which the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means be reconsidered; pending which—

The House adjourned.